

QUEENSWARE.
CHARLES N. ERICH,
Direct Importer of
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHINA,
QUEENSWARE.
SPECIALTIES:
Bar Fixtures, Mirrors, etc.
Quadruple-plated Knives, Cutlery, etc.
Hotel and Steamboat Ware,
231 N. N. STREET, Memphis, Tenn.
511

PUBLIC



OPINION

VOL. XXX.

MEMPHIS, TENN.: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1880.

NO. 100

LEUBIE BROS
NEW DRY GOODS PALACE
259-261 Main Street.
BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES
ESTD.

The field boom was started at Cincinnati on Saturday last with six horses, a circus chariot and a band of music, with appropriate banners and other garnishments. It settled him.

On the 10th of August the state democratic convention will be held at Nashville for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor, and to enunciate a platform of principles to guide the party during the ensuing campaign.

This morning's Cincinnati Enquirer says Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, is likely to be chosen by the democratic convention as their candidate for vice-president, but then the Enquirer is not any better guessing authority than other newspapers.

DESPITE the fact that Boss Kelley and his Tammany followers were so incontinently squelched and sat down at the Cincinnati convention yesterday, and also that he is much out of humor over it, yet the Hon. John is still a good democrat, provided Tilden is not nominated.

The Mississippi Valley Planters' association condemns the sale of cotton seed by the grower, and with equal earnestness condemns the dealing in futures. Both enterprises are awful violations of propriety in their eyes, but it will be an uphill business for either to be suppressed as long as manufacturers exist and people desire to speculate.

EARNEST civil service reform, also reform in the present tariff duty law and a reduction of onerous custom charges; no land grants to railroads or other corporations; a reservation of all public lands for actual settlers; an invitation to European emigrants to come as numerous as they please; a like invitation to the Chinese not to come; a clause favoring hard money, but not favoring the silver feature of it; an appeal in favor of local self-government; a claim that the liberty of the people alone can be maintained by an earnest and close adherence to the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian view, and a warning against fraudulent elections, especially such as were enacted when Rutherford B. Hayes was worked into the presidential chair, make up the leading features of the national democratic platform.

In the recent appropriations by congress, the river and harbor service bill included \$10,000 for the Tennessee river above Chattanooga, and \$30,000 for work on the canal around Muscle shoals, between Florence and Decatur, Ala. A working force of 170 men, employed on the enterprise for some months past, is to be shortly increased to 1700 or 1800 men. In speaking of this great improvement the Knoxville Chronicle says:

The amount yet necessary to complete the work, before its completion is about \$1,000,000, including the \$300,000 appropriation at present pending. \$1,000,000 has already been expended on the work, but it is far more than half completed. If the appropriations are made at the same rate as since the commencement of the work, the work will not be completed for nearly four years. When completed, steamboats 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, drawing from four to five feet can navigate from Chattanooga to the Mississippi, almost throughout the entire year. The \$10,000 appropriated for the Tennessee above Chattanooga will be used in clearing the river between Knoxville and London.

YARD after yard of predictions has been printed by every daily paper in the country regarding the probable action of the convention at Cincinnati, and every one missed it, by a large majority. In fact their horoscopic surmises were worth just nothing at all, not even the paper they were printed on. Take the New York Herald for an example. The editorial intellect wrestled vigorously and lengthily with the "probable result," spent, besides brain labor, ever so much mechanical work and cash on the "first ballot" in advance, and went wide of the mark. They set Hancock down for 67, and he received 171. Field was fixed for 63. He had more. Bayard at 119, and he got 163; Tilden was put down for 189 and really got 38; Morrison for 25, and he received 62; Thurman for 63; he really had more. Hendricks for 39, and he had 494; Randall none, yet he received 64, and so through the list. The Herald guessing came near the mark for English. They put him down for three votes, and he received one, which was quite as close as a young mother once upon a time came of having twins, according to her old granny's guessing. So it is with other newspapers. The Herald is, merely given as an example. It cares nothing for the expense being well provided with funds. Others are, however, not so well off, and though their able editors are on the ground spreading themselves through long columns by telegraph, their predictions have so far been worth, nothing.

On the first ballot this forenoon and the second of its sitting, the national democratic convention at Cincinnati nominated Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock as their standard bearer for president of the United States. The nomination was a surprise to many, and it was variously commented on, favorably and otherwise. General Hancock is a military man in its true sense, and has never been a politician. He is exceedingly popular in the army and won the good will of the people of the south, and especially in Louisiana, where his conciliatory and statesmanlike course placed him first in the hearts of the oppressed citizens of that military ridden state. The Louisiana delegation to the convention were solid for Hancock from the start, and it is doubtless to their enthusiasm and good favor that the result is due. General Hancock is a native of Pennsylvania, and resides at Norristown in the eastern portion of the state. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1844, and has served in the army since that time. He is closely identified with the south, having married Miss Russell, of St. Louis, and his son, Russell Hancock, is a cotton planter at the present time, his farm being on the Sunflower river, near Clarkdale, some twenty miles south of Friar's Point, and about one hundred miles from this city, in Mississippi. It has been but a few weeks since General Hancock stopped briefly in this city while returning from a visit to his son's Sunflower river cotton plantation. A number of his military friends and others paid a respectful call upon him during his stay, little thinking, however, that he would be the democratic standard-bearer, though it was then known that he was among the probable candidates. General Hancock's record is clear and clean in every respect. As a soldier, he was efficient, able and valiant; and in his brief civil career, he proved equal to the trying emergency in which he was placed. He will prove a strong candidate in the eyes of many, and while there are some who believe that it would have been wiser to have eschewed the military, yet nothing can be said against the noble, chivalrous and true-hearted Hancock. The general is now commander of the military department of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, having some time since been transferred from the department of Dakota. A brief sketch of his military career, taken from the register of the graduates of the United States military academy, says he was at West Point from 1840 to 1844, served on the frontier as a second lieutenant of the Sixth infantry until the Mexican war; was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, near the city of Mexico, in 1847; was afterwards assistant adjutant general of the department of the west, with quarters at St. Louis; did quartermaster duty in Florida during hostilities with the Seminoles, and was promoted to a captaincy; served in quelling the disturbances in Kansas in 1857; was also in the expedition against the Mormons under Johnson in 1858, and next served at Los Angeles, California, until 1861. In the early part of the inter-state war Hancock was promoted to brigadier-general, and served about the defenses at Washington; was in all the Virginia peninsula actions, the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Golding's farm, Savage station, White Oak swamp, and retreat to Harrison's landing under McClellan; was also in actions of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. As major-general of volunteers he commanded the Second corps at Gettysburg, and repulsed Longstreet's attack on the left center, where he was disabled by a severe wound. Congress, on May 30th, 1863, tendered him a vote of thanks, "for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory." Recovering from his wounds, General Hancock again took command of the Second corps, was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Topotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and other actions. His Gettysburg wound breaking out afresh, he sought sick leave, but was soon on duty again, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to brevet-major-general in the regular army March 19th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va.; afterwards commanded the middle department from 1865 to 1866; then the department of Missouri, being promoted to a full major-general July 26, 1866; he was in the Indian campaign of 1867, he also commanded in Louisiana, and as above remarked, in Dakota and elsewhere. General Hancock was also a member of the military court before which Mrs. Surrat was tried after the assassination of President Lincoln. This is a skeleton sketch of the distinguished hero who is expected to succeed Rutherford B. Hayes as president of the United States, and who has been chosen in preference to any of a long list of statesmen who would have done honor and credit to the exalted position.

HANCOCK Gets 705 Votes on the Second Ballot, And is Our Presidential Standard Bearer for 1880.

Great Enthusiasm and Perfect Unanimity.

All Hands Well Pleased.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The indications are that Hancock will be nominated to-day. There seems to have been a stampede in that direction, and it the managers of his interests push their advantage vigorously and wisely they can win. The south, although wanting Bayard, fear to take the responsibility of nominating him, and are looking favorably on Hancock. The southern view is voiced by Governor Marks, of Tennessee. He said: "I think Hancock is probably the strongest man who can be nominated; his selection will put away the bloody shirt. They cannot waive that at Hancock; he will be strong in New York, Indiana, everywhere. The objections that are raised against Bayard, Hendricks and others cannot be raised against him. The Hancock men claim that their favorite will receive 331 votes on the first ballot. They promise the second place to Morrison, if Illinois will vote for Hancock, but some of the Illinois delegation think it possible to concentrate the opposition to Hancock on Morrison and they will push the work to that end, but missionary work at this, the eleventh hour, is likely to fail of success. It is claimed for Morrison that the arguments used in favor of Hancock are equally strong for him, and that he has the advantage of experience in civil affairs. Chairman Stevenson rapped the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Chas. Taylor, of Covington, invoked divine blessing. Mr. Peckham, of New York, rose to make a statement in behalf of the state of New York, that delegation heard with sensibility the votes in the convention yesterday for the honored statesmen of New York, S. J. Tilden, Loud cheers, which called forth from the chairman a demand that order be preserved at all hazards. The delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he had renounced himself before the convention, and the delegates knowing his honesty of purpose, had considered it final and conclusive, and this morning agreed on another candidate than Tilden. He was requested to announce that the New York vote before the convention was Samuel J. Randall, speaker of the house of representatives.

Mr. Thomas (Ky.) offered a resolution. At this point a motion was put and lost to read Mr. Tilden's letter. The resolution of Mr. Thomas declared it unconstitutional to deprive any citizen of the right of suffrage. Under the rule it was referred to the committee on resolutions. Roll call then proceeded. It resulted as follows: Alabama, at the opening of the second ballot, cast 11 votes for Hancock. California followed with 5 for Hancock. When Illinois was reached, and the 42 votes came for Hancock, wild enthusiasm followed the announcement, as yesterday it had voted solid for Morrison. The cheering was repeated when the clerk announced the vote. The same demonstration followed the announcement of the vote of Louisiana, Maine, Michigan and Minnesota. When Missouri's 23 for Hancock were given, there was another rousing cheer, the delegates rising and waving hats and fans. When Ohio was called Mr. Alex Long said the delegation asked leave to retire for consultation. Pennsylvania also asked to retire and was passed. When Ohio was called again, Mr. Hill said the most of the delegation was absent, and the chairman was also absent, but in obedience to the instruction of three hundred thousand democrats of Ohio, he would cast the forty-four votes of Ohio for Allen G. Thurman.

The chair refused to recognize Mr. Hill's right to cast the vote. Ohio returned and cast forty-four for Thurman. There was no sensation at the announcement. Wisconsin got permission to change her vote and cast twenty votes for Hancock. Here was another wild scene of excitement. New Jersey followed, casting her eighteen votes for Hancock. Instantly the whole convention and the galleries became wild with enthusiasm. The choir struck a base staccato accompaniment to the anthem of enthusiasm, but it required several minutes to enable any one to hear an individual voice. When at last peace was partly restored, Hale, of Pennsylvania, mounted a chair and shouted, "Pennsylvania is proud of her son!" He went on to eulogize Hancock, and closed by changing the vote of Pennsylvania, making it 59 votes for Hancock. Again the anthem of enthusiasm, and again in vain the weakened staccato of the chairman's gavel, until it was wholly drowned by the overwhelming tide of sound. Louisiana's banner, with Hancock's portrait, which had been at the organ, was borne to the front of the stage, and the state banners over the whole house were waving in the air. Above all was the monotonous anthem, only swelling and falling as the efforts of the chairman to stop the uproar increased or slackened. The climax of excitement was reached when all the banners of the states were rushed to the chairman's desk and surrounded the banner bearing the portrait of the choice of the democracy. When something like ten minutes had been spent in this exciting outburst, the banners were taken to their places. Then W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with great difficulty changed her vote to 18 for Hancock, 5 for Bayard, and 1 for Thurman. Nebraska changed her six votes to Hancock, Virginia then changed to Hancock, then Nevada, then Rhode Island, and the work was done.

The chairman, weary of the excitement, sat down and said he would recognize nobody until the delegates took their seats. At length a delegation from New Hampshire moved to make the call of states anew. This motion was quickly adopted and the call began anew. It began with state after state, voting solidly for Hancock, but there were many hisses mingled with the applause as the votes were announced. Indiana asked a moment for consultation, and then voted for Hendricks. Iowa created a sensation by casting one vote for Hancock. Wisconsin, which had begun the movement, closed it with giving her vote for Hancock.

The second ballot, as finally recorded, was as follows: Hancock, 705; Hendricks, 30; Bayard, 2; Tilden, 1.

BY CABLE.

RAGUSA, June 24.—The Albanian league addressed a telegram to the supplementary conference at Berlin stating that they will never consent to the dismemberment of their country, or to extend subjecting them to foreign rule.

MILAN, June 24.—During the examination of General Boet, charged with the theft of Don Carlos golden fleecy collar, he declared that at a meeting in Paris of Duke de Castela, General Charrete, Frances II, of Naples, and Don Carlos, the last named stated that having inherited from the Duke of Modena the collar of golden fleecy which was worth a million francs, he had sold it in order to devote the proceeds to a furtherance of the Neapolitan cause. General Boet maintained it was necessary that Don Carlos should appear as a witness. The public prosecutor replied that Don Carlos has been summoned to appear on the 25th inst. Count de Chambord has sent a representative to Milan.

How It Was Done.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24.—Hancock led off on the first ballot with an increased vote. Before the result was announced Wisconsin changed her twenty votes to Hancock. This created the wildest excitement. Pennsylvania then changed a divided and cast a solid vote of fifty-eight for Hancock. The boom broke loose all over the floor and in the galleries. Hancock's portrait, in a banner, was brought forward to the stand, and the whole house stood up and cheered and raved, and waived hats and handkerchiefs for fifteen minutes, meanwhile the band playing and the chairman pounding with his gavel. All the banners in the house were rallied around Hancock's, and the chairman of various delegations sought in vain to be heard. When order was partly restored, one step after another fell into line; nothing could withstand the impulse and the enthusiasm of the hour. Hancock was triumphantly nominated on the second ballot, before twelve o'clock. Tennessee cast fourteen votes for Hancock, and it was afterward made unanimous.

Royal Betrothal.

Prince William, eldest son of the Prussian crown prince, has just been solemnly betrothed to the Princess Augusta Victoria. The aged emperor brought in the bride, and beamed with gratification as he presented Bismarck and other guests to her. She has great personal attractions, and is in her twenty-second year, nearly the same age as Prince William. She wore a white silk dress, and a hat trimmed with May flowers, with white veil. A bouquet of tea-roses rested on the breast, and in her hand the princess held one of white roses and May flowers. A six-fold string of pearls, with a golden medalion, was round her neck. The match is said to be one of mutual affection, rather than of state arrangement.

Paris Pavements.

Paris has 365 miles of paved streets. Stone blocks are used on 264 miles, macadam on 82 miles, and asphalt on 19 miles. The macadam has been abandoned on the account of the expense of maintaining it in good order and the impossibility of keeping it free from mud or dust. The cost in Paris for stone block pavement has been \$2 60 the square yard, against \$2 50 for asphalt. In Washington the new stone-block pavements have cost, on an average, only \$1 90 and the asphalt \$1 47.

Young Napoleon's Memory.

The first anniversary of the death of the late Prince Louis Napoleon was commemorated in the little church of St. Mary's, Chiselhurst, where his remains rest in a temporary tomb, opposite the chapel which contains the sarcophagus in which lies the body of his imperial father. The front of the altar was covered with a black ante-pendium, in the center of which was a large white cross. The entrance to the tomb of the prince imperial was also draped in funeral cloth (besprinkled with silver bees), which, drawn aside, revealed the coffin literally buried in a mass of floral offerings, consisting of immortelles, crosses and bouquets, in which the imperial violet predominated. These votive offerings were placed there reverently and lovingly as those who presented them entered the church, the first being placed there by the Right Rev. Monsignor Goddard, who was quickly followed by Mme. and Mlle. Roubet. The church was well filled, among those present being Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Duc de Bassano, the Marquis de Bassano, Mme. and Mlle. Roubet, the Portuguese Ambassador and others. The solemn requiem mass commenced at eleven o'clock, the Right Rev. Monsignor Goddard being celebrant.

Honey from Poison.

The supreme court of the state of Louisiana, sitting in banc at New Orleans on the 31st of May, in a decision maintaining to the utmost the vested rights of the Louisiana state lottery company, thus briefly but forcibly alluded to the institution assailed. "The Louisiana state lottery company, and any one interested can learn all particulars by applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. Let the same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York city.

LOTTERY.

ESL

TAKE NOTICE!
This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a legal decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington is the only legal Lottery in the United States. All other claims having been repealed or having been annulled.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE!
SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS 6, at New Orleans, Tuesday, July 13th, 1880, 12th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of twenty-five years, to which contract the Legislature of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over \$300,000. The Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$50,000.
100,000 Tickets, at Two Dollars Each.
Half Tickets, One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	\$50,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of \$500	5,000
5 Prizes of \$100	5,000
20 Prizes of \$50	10,000
100 Prizes of \$20	2,000
200 Prizes of \$10	2,000
1000 Prizes of \$5	5,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of \$500	\$ 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of \$100	900
9 Approximation Prizes of \$50	450

187 Prizes, amounting to, \$110,000.
Responsible correspondents, at all points, at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.
Write clearly stating full address for further information, or send order of express or in Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN
New Orleans, La.,
or same person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or
No. 4 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Gen. G. F. Beauregard and John A. Early.
N. B. This Company has no agents in the District Possessions.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

OFFER
Extraordinary Inducements
—IN THEIR—
Gents' Underwear Department!
—We are offering the most complete line of—
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
—CONSISTING OF—
Balbriggan Suits, Plain and Fancy; Grey Gauze Merino Suits, Gossamer and Gauze Merino Suits!
Silk and Linen Undershirts! Checked Nainsook Undershirts! Gossamer Wrappers! Gossamer Wrappers!
For Ladies, Men and Children!
—We would call special attention to our line of—
Jean Drawers, for Men and Boys, LAUNDRIED and UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Etc., Etc.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Mr. Tenyson received \$1,500 for his recent poem, "De Profundis," which is over \$23 a line. A nice pearl to "take out the depths."

DIED.
HOLLENBERG—On June 24th, at Little Rock, Henry George, infant son of Henry G. and Amelia A. Hollenberg.
Funeral from Calvary Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.
A. N. G. LODGE, No. 108—Will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 24th, at 7:30 o'clock, to celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, and also to install officers. All R. A. 's are invited. By order, W. R. RENDALL, W. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Glenn Alkaline Chalybeate Springs.
On and after the first day of June, ult., 22 furnished rooms with board, at \$10 a month, \$5 a week, \$1 a day, will be offered, by the proprietor of these waters. All the furniture brought from first hands, to Cincinnati. These waters were analyzed by Dr. N. D. Lupton, at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, being an Alkaline Chalybeate, good for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, skin and blood. Circulars sent on application to S. P. GLENN, Prop'r, or H. C. WALLACE, Resident Physician, at 1113 Randolph, Tenn.

LUKA SPRINGS HOTEL.

THIS favorite watering place, situated on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, 112 miles east of Memphis, is now open for the reception of visitors. The house has been entirely refurnished and no pains will be spared to make guests feel entirely at home. The Springs are well known for their medicinal properties and are not surpassed by any resort of Virginia. Various amusements for pastime. Board at lowest rates. Apply to
75 100 A. H. HARRIS, Proprietor.

DRAINAGE TILE, AND SEWER PIPES.

SIZES of Tile 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inches, suitable for drainage of cellars, yards and farms. Will be sold at very low figures. The sewer pipe is of all sizes and with it is sewer tile of all sizes. Have also a large lot of second-class sewer pipe suitable for drainage. Call on the sewer pipe rejected by the Taxing District authorities. A bargain is offered. Parties wishing to purchase will please call on me at E. Lewis Warren's, 239 Front street from 9 1/2 to 2 1/2 o'clock daily, or send a postal to my address and I will call on them.
J. GRAHAM.
99 1/2 Corner Mill and Third St., Chelva.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

Have not left the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Money, Freight and Parcels Shipped at Reasonable Rates.
HUGH A. HAMILTON.

Memphis & Little Rock R. R. Co.

EXPRESS DEPARTMENT.
ARE now prepared to receive Money, Freight and Parcels to all points on Memphis & Little Rock, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southwestern Railroads. Quick time, uniform rates and prompt delivery insured. Office 272 Second Street.
J. F. TALBOT, Agent.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas me issued from the Hon. Circuit Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, in the case of Elizabeth Taylor & Co. vs. Fawcett, judgment rendered on the 17th day of April, 1880, for the sum of twenty-three dollars and twenty cents, and the cost of said judgment, I, Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee, do hereby sell, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of Main street 37 1/2 feet south of the intersection of the west line of Main street and the south line of Robert street; thence south with the west line of Main street 37 1/2 feet; thence west 145 1/2 feet to an alley; thence north with said alley 25 1/2 feet; thence east 145 1/2 feet to the beginning point.
Leveled on as the property of defendant, Robert Fawcett, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.
Memphis, 23d day of June, 1880.
By Dan'g. O. MEYER, D. S.
Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.
Smith & Collier, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
100 105 112

State National Bank.

At Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, at the close of business, June 11th, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$67,120 35
Overdrafts	3,282 44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,500 25
Due from approved reserve agents	910,913 26
Due from other National Banks	61,097 07
and bankers	30,895 26
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	57,030 83
Current taxes paid	10,914 43
Premiums paid	5,000 00
Checks and other cash	242 71
Exchanges for clearing	25,466 25
Bills of exchange outstanding	50,360 00
Specie	800 00
Gold-tender notes	125,000 00
Redemption fund with a balance of \$100,000 00	
Treasurer's (5 per cent of circulation)	7,380 00
Total	\$1,238,622 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund	11,000 00
Undivided profits	34,982 95
National bank notes outstanding	45,962 95
Dividends unpaid	23,260 00
Individual deposits subject to check	61,800 46
Demand certificates of deposit	51,650 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	18,327 14
Total	\$1,238,622 66

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby:—
I, J. A. Hayes, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, 1880.
M. B. TREZEVANT, Notary Public.
Corrected—
JAMES H. DOAN,
COLTON GREENE, Directors.
A. B. GUYNESS.

To the Voters of Shelby County.

ENCOURAGED by expressions of good will and approval from every quarter, with regard to party, for which I am grateful, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Trustee in the past to every true citizen with the extraordinary responsibility imposed.

J. A. HAYES, Jr., Cashier.

By Dan'g. O. MEYER, D. S.
Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.
Jas. Gallagher, Attorney for Plaintiff.
100 105 112